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Two weeks from to-day Mr. Cleveland and his Democratic Congress will embark in the panacea business.

THE manner in which the vote of the larger part of the precincts was split up for candidate for Mayor does away with the chatter about "machine" work in the primaries.

SPEAKER CRISP, who is said to be pledged to revise his committees to please the President, has judiciously decided not to come to Washington until two days before the session will be-

Now that the copper mines of Michigan have been closed because of the decreased demand and low price of the product, why not have free coinage of copper cents to revive price and de-

CHAIRMAN SMITH, of the Republican city committee, has already demonstrated his conspicuous fitness for the responsible and trying position he holds. He already has an effective organization of the committee of which he is the head.

ONE day it is announced by Democrats who claim to know that the tariff will not be materially changed, and the next day some Democratic leader announces that it will be torn to pieces. These conflicting reports are doing a great deal of mischief.

Ex-MAYOR HEWITT, of New York city, iron manufacturer and Democrat, says that the change of duties on iron and its manufactures to a revenue basis means a reduction of wages, as the cost of ore and other materials can be cheapened only by reducing their labor cost.

THE generation of Southern men who have grown up since the war, and who have been taught to revere the lost and the memory of Jefferson Davis, contains the element most bitter against the Union soldier, and one of them is at the head of the law department in the Pension Bureau.

"President Cleveland has earned a in the East in 1876, 1877 and 1878, when splendid reputation as a fisherman." | the vaults of banks were filled with That may be important, but just now | money for which there were no borrowthe people are more concerned about the ers who could furnish good paper. It President's financial policy, if he has any, and the probability of his being able to hold the Democratic Congress

THE enthusiastic welcome which ex-Governor Porter received in the Republican convention Saturday night must have satisfied him that he yet holds to the fullest extent that enviable place in the esteem of Indianapolis Republicans which he has enjoyed for many years. Every delegate and Republican spectator was delighted to see him in the convention and was encouraged by his timely words.

Many persons think that "currency" includes only paper money, but one would think a New York banker would know better. One of these who held a check for \$50,000 on a certain bank, payreasons, desired greenbacks, refused to receive gold on the ground that his check called for currency. He refused to believe that gold was currency until so informed by his lawyer. Currency includes all kinds of current money.

It is amusing to read in a London cablegram concerning the French-Siamese controversy that 'all Englishmen pronounce France's action to be pure robbery, executed by force of arms," and that "France demands the Siamese territory chiefly because she covets it." This language fits the traditional British policy in all parts of the world to a nicety. Nothing rouses John Bull's honest indignation more quickly than to see any other nation seizing territory by force of arms, or simply because it covpts the possession.

THE evening exponent of Sullivanism and reform declares from its throne is contemptible meanness that the interest on school funds deposited in banks, worth in the latter case last year \$3,000, shall be added to the public revenue, and not go into the pockets of officials and private individuals. The difference between the reform of Sullivanism and ordinary business methods is that provision be made to turn the earnings of public moneys into the public treasury.

THERE is one thing that is never affected by hard times, viz., the crops. Nature never suffers from a lack of confidence. No change of administration or prospective change of economic

trifle warm, perhaps, for humanity, but quite the thing for the corn crop. The Indiana corn crop is not affected by hard times. The Democratic panic now oppressing the country does not touch it. It grows apace. Every day adds to its outlook and every night to its value. Let us be thankful that there are some things which hard times cannot affect.

THE LESSON OF EXPERIENCE.

The man who becomes so much ab-

sorbed in the occurrences of the hour that he cannot recall similar events and their lessons is the victim of a great deal of unnecessary anxiety. He forgets that the present is not the only period of business and industrial depression that the country has passed through, and for that reason is unable to avail himself of the lessons which similar experiences have afforded. The panic of 1874 was attended by many of the same indica ions as the present depression. It was due to expanded credit, inflated values and an irredeemable and fluctuating paper money. First, the banks which were the most reliable passed through the same experience they have recently seen, only they were not then so strong and their assets were more largely involved in enterprises from which ready money could not be realized. For two months after the Jay Cooke suspension it was impossible for men in business to borrow money unless they had something like a United States bond for collateral. People who had deposits in banks drew them out and tried to turn them into greenbacks, and so scarce did the legaltender greenbacks become that in comparison with national bank notes they commanded a premium. When the panic struck the country the prices of all merchandise were inflated largely, because it was produced or imported upon the basis of an irredeemable paper money, passing for from 15 to 20 per cent. above its specie value. The shrinkage in the values of stocks of merchandise and declining prices embarrassed both manufacturers and merchants. The inability of the banks to extend credits to manufacturers caused the auspension of scores of factories, and labor was turned to idleness by tens of thousands in a few weeks. looked as if there never would be employment again. In the course of a few months, however, business began to pick up. The banks could lend money at lower rates than had been known in this country. Factories resumed operations in part, because a country must be clothed as well as fed and railroads must be run and enough business done to keep people alive. Full restoration did not come until with specie resumption, Jan. 1, 1879.

The present shutting of factories must be temporary. If Congress shall conclude to let the tariff alone, startingup will begin at an early day. If Congress shall decide to materially change the tariff, starting-up will be much delayed, because it will require time to adjust production to new conditions and to the larger competition with Europe which will follow the changing of the tariff to a revenue basis. This competition will compel an adjustment of wages and volume of production to the conditions existing in Europe. So far as money is concerned, it will be cheaper, as soon as the scare is over, than before, judging from the experience of the panic and subsequent depression of 1874. There will be less demand for money for speculation, so that sound borrowers can obtain it at even A DISPATCH from Buzzard's Bay says | lower rates of discount than prevailed was during this period that the six-percent bonds of the government were refunded in four and four and a half per cents. The point the Journal would enforce is that things have not gone to pieces for all time, and that hopefulness and courage are much more helpful and much more agreeable than the feeling that the sun of prosperity has set for-

THE HAWAIIAN SITUATION.

Mr. William B. Oleson, principal of a manual training school in Honolulu, is now traveling in the United States as a representative of the annexation clubs on the Hawaiian Islands. He has been a resident of Houolulu for fifteen years, and beside being thoroughly conversant with the situation is a person whose statements can be relied on. He says able in currency, and who, for certain | the annexation clubs which he represents have a membership of 6,000 voters in a total voting population of 12,000. The club membership represents all nationalities, including native Hawaiians, some of the clubs being composed entirely of natives. The clubs are based on the idea that stable government on the islands can only be secured by annexation to the United States, their conviction being due to the importance of the commercial interests of the United States on the islands. As to the object of the clubs and the wor that is being done by them, Mr. Oleson

The occasion of the organization of these clubs was to disseminate among Hawaiians correct information as to the bearing of annexation on their civil rights and prop erty interests. A few foreign demagogues, in the early days of this movement for annexation, went among the Hawarians and told them that their property would be taken away from them if the country became annexed to the United States, and that they would become little better than slaves. These clubs have had published in Hawaiian the United States Constitution with the amendments and have distributed 10,000 copies all over the islands. They have also sent out pamphlets explaining the causes, leading up through the last twelve years, which culminated in the act of the Queen in abrogating the old Constitution and endeavoring to promulgate a new one, and which precipitated the present movement for a permanent, stable government through the avenue of annexation to the United States. Pamphlets have also been circulated with reference to the impracticability of an independent national existence.

This statement carries more weight than all the misrepresentations that have been so laboriously put forth by Charles Nordhoff. It shows that the annexationists are conducting a campaign of education on honest and patriotic lines, and that they are appealing is too high in the first place, and we are not in the market in the next place. We would rather policy affects the regularity or energy to the intelligence of the people rather waiting for goods than to pay 15 cents and no customers. The present weather than to their avarice or selfishness, as Mr.

is working wonders for the country-a | Nordhoff has represented. The royalists and anti-annexationists have been representing to the people that annexation to the United States would mean practically slavery for them and the sacrifice of all their property interests. In reply to all these preposterous falsehoods the annexationists are circulating the Constitution of the United States, which shows to all who can read that it carries liberty and independence wherever it goes.

Mr. Oleson says many of the annexationists believe that Minister Blonnt favors the restoration of the Queen, but this, he says, could not be done except. by bloodshed. Such a restoration would mean the reinstatement of the retrogressive forces, which would be in the last degree injurious to American interests on the islands, while on the contrary, annexation would give an impetus to new industries and that assurance of stable government which the islands so greatly need.

It is characteristic of the do-nothing policy of this administration that it has allowed nearly five months to pass without making any reply to the overtures for annexation. Under this policy of uncertainty and suspense every business interest of the isla 's is suffering, and the prestige of the United States government has received a blow from which it will be a long time in recovering. Meanwhile every day that passes increases the danger of the offer of annexation being transferred to England or of a movement on the part of Japan to obtain political control of the islands.

THE Decatur, Ind., Journal says that Rev. S. T. Mahan, a pensioner of that county, has been notified by the pension authorities that his disability "has ceased to exist in a pensionable degree" and that his pension has been suspended. The Journal says Mr. Mahan is a man of sterling worth, served in the army three years and is a constant sufferer from injuries received in the service to such an extent that "though one of the most industrious farmers in Adams county he is unable to perform the least manual

labor." It adds: His disabilities are as great now as they Were two years ago, when his pension was first granted. He has not been subjected to any medical examination, and no one has had any opportunity to learn his true condition, which could not be done except by an examination of his person, and this has not been done at any time, except the examination on which he was granted the

The number of such cases which are occurring all over the country shows that the administration is prosecuting an organized hunt against pensioners. The result will be heralded as a great stroke of economy and reform, but in reality it will be a cowardly attack from the rear on pensionable veterans.

Ir some of those excellent persons who are distressing themselves over the repeal of the Sherman act could realize that all it means is to stop the purchase of a metal of which the government has hundreds of tons more than it can use, and nothing more, they will be in a frame of mind to give a more candid consideration to the money problem. The repeal of that law will not demonetize the legal-tender silver the country now has, and any proposition to that effect could not get fifty votes in Congress. Long since the coinage of silver dollars ceased, and the stopping of the purchase of silver bullion, while continuing our store of silver in use as full money, will put the United States on the same footing as that of France, which maintains its millions of legaltender silver in circulation although no tresh bullion has been coined in ten years. The Sherman law was passed in the expectation that it would enhance the price of silver, Senator Jones, of Nevada, predicting that it would advance the price of silver bullion to \$1.29. The experiment has failed, and having failed should be discontinued.

THE Democratic line of attack on Mr. Denny can be easily foretold, and has, in fact, been distinctly foreshadowed, It is that he is a Republican partisan of the aggressive school. All that can be said against him resolves itself into this. No person will deny that he is a man of more ability and intelligence than Mayor Sullivan, that he is a better lawyer and a better speaker, that he possesses more "sand," more grit and a decidedly stronger personality, that his character is unimpeachable and his integrity above question-but he is a Republican partisan. The Democrats will adopt that line of attack against Mr. Denny for the simple reason that there is no other. His public, private, personal and professional record is unassailable from any other quarter. There will be a great deal of talk about "the machine," "the slick six," "the tin-horn gang," etc., but it will all resolve itself into the fact that Mr. Denny is a wideawake, working, active Republican every day in the year, and that he makes no concealment of the fact. Come to think of it, perhaps that had something to do with his nomination.

THE New York Press publishes the loans, deposits and surplus tunds of the twenty-nine national banks in that city July 12, 1893, in comparison with the same June 25, 1892. The comparison shows that the loans and discounts declined during that period from \$211,-832,607,63 in June, 1892, to \$139,268,615.26 in July, 1893; the deposits from \$311 .-575,900 to \$179,157,168.13, and the surpius funds from \$43,091,700 to \$27,334,-157. A shrinkage of \$72,563,992.37 in loans and \$132,418,721.37 in deposits accounts for the stringency in the money market in New York city. The withdrawal of \$132,000,000 of deposits means so much money taken out of circulation, while \$79,500,000 less of loans and discounts means that borrowers in business and speculation have been forced to return that much to the banks.

A LOCAL wool buyer at Kendaliville. Ind., wrote to an Eastern manufacturing firm, making a proposition on wool and received the following reply:

MASCOMA FLANNEL COMPANY, LEBANON, N. H., July 17, 1893. Dear Sir-Yours of the 14th inst. received. Could not consider your proposition on wool. It

cheap prices and no business; we will have to wait until either they or we think differently. Yours very truly, C. C. Rogers, Sec'y.

> BUBBLES IN THE AIR Willing to Treat.

She-We women are not asking any advantages. All we ask is to be treated as men. He-Certainly. I'm willing to treat right now. Come in and have a cigar.

A Test. He-Is there anything I can do to prove my affection so that you will not doubt it? She-There is. Marry sister. She is older than I, and mama is determined to not let me marry till sister is disposed of.

Purely American. "There, by gol!" exclaimed the funny man a he looked with a loving eye on a batch of lynching jokes, Kansas whiskers bon mots and cyclone witticisms. "I guess there's a bunch of stuff that the London Tid Bits can't steal, any-

Not Altogether Musical. Caller-You seem to be in quite a musical neighborhood out here. Lemme see; I hear two pianos, a cornet, a flute and a mandolin, and, if I ain't mistaken, there is some one practicing on a bass drum at the other end of the block.

Suburban Citizen-Yes, you hear all thos things, but not all the players are musica devotees. There are two musical cranks in th lot. The rest are making noise to get even.

POINTS FROM THE STATE PRESS.

THIS country is full of money if the fellows who have it will only let go and put it into business channels.-Anderson

THE change that the Democratic party

has given the country is not as represented but is fully equal to all previous changes born of Democracy .- Richmond Telegram. GEOLOGICALLY speaking, isn't it about time our State was ridding itself of such fossils as Gorby and other similar relics of a Democratio eraf-Mishawaka Enter-

THE Democratic party labors under th fatal disadvantage of being called upon to build up when all of its experience has been in the way of tearing down .- Noblesville Ledger.

THE country stops, industry stops, business stops, to watch and wait and see what Democracy is going to do. And there is the source of the present depression far more than the silver law.-New Albany

WHEAT IS only worth 50 cents a bushel, As the Democratic party promised \$1 per bushel for the cereal, buyers should pay the 50 cents and then give an order on the Democratic party for the balance. - Sey-

THE platform of the Democratic party last election was a war on industries, and now has its effects. If the Democratio majority in Congress, when it meets Aug. 7, will pass a resolution that they will not rip up the protective tariff business will at once revive. - Vevay Reveille.

THE workmen who voted for a change last year under the delusive promises of such politicians as Voorhees and Gray, of Indiana, and Mr. Cleveland and Tammany, of New York, begin to believe that "a change racket" has been worked on them. What they get is less than what they gave up.-Terre Haute Express,

An Indianapolis man who made a bluff at loaning the city government fifty thou sand dollars, "to inspire confidence," as h subsequently explained, only succeeded i inspiring general ridicule. The conditions at present are not favorable to bluffing on the part of those who assume to have | number is correct, the 133 nations are enmoney in abandance, owing to an over-

stock of takers. - Lafayette Courier. THE greatest service the President car do the country in the present crisis is to publicly declare whether he will adhere to the Democratic platform which proclaims protection unconstitutional. If the President will openly repudiate that doctrine of his party it will do more to quiet the present disturbed condition of the country than any legislation he can secure on the silver question.—Richmond Palladium.

DURING the last campaign the Democrats of this city displayed a banner in their pro-

cessions bearing this inscription: Vote for Grover Cleveland \$1.25 a bushel for your wheat.

A liberal reward will be paid for that banner at this office and no questions asked .- Greensburg Review.

HOKE SMITH is the name of the men selected to punish and persecute the Union soldiers and their widows and orphans to please the Nero who fishes at Hog island while the defenders of the Union and their widows and orphans are consigned to the poorhouses throughout the land. Let the soldier who voted for this disgrace upon our country go and get down upon his knees and ask God to forgive him, and promise to do better in the future.-Crawfordsville Journal.

DURING the last campaign Democratic papers persuaded their readers that Harrison's administration was to blame for the low prices of farm products. Wheat, they said, should bring \$1 a bushel instead of 80 cents. Then they assured the farmer in the most positive terms that the election of Cleveland meant 21 a bushel for wheat. But now, five months after Cleveland's election, wheat is lower than at any time in the last third of a century, and if Harrison's administration should be held responsible for 80-cent wheat, surely Cleveland's should be held to answer for 55-cent wheat .- Muncie Times.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

MRS. PEARY, of arctic fame, is a tail, willowy woman, whose personality is very attractive. She says her height aroused much curiosity among the Eskimo women. who are rather below size, and they were anxious to know if all white women were

BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS, who is said to be the only woman created a peeress by reason of her great public services, and the first, if not the last woman to have the freedom of the city of London, has in her possession a famous tiars of diamonds that belonged to Marie Antoinette.

REAR ADMIRAL SIR GEORGE TRYON, who went down with the Victoria, was a grandson of Col. William Tryon, who was Governor of North Carolina in 1765. By his imperious and extortionate conduct be caused the revolt of the "Regulators." which he put down at the battle of Alamance. This was the first blood shed in the revolution: Soon afterward, in 1775. Colonel Tryon was appointed Governor of

LORD COLERIDGE has been telling the following good story on himself: Browning lent him one of his works to read, and afterwards meeting the poet, the Lord Chief Justice said to him: "What I could understand I heartily admired, and parts ought to be immortal; but as to much of it I really could not tell whether I admired it or not, because for the life of me I could not understand it." Browning replied: "if a reader of your caliber understands 10 per cent. of what I write I think I ought to be content."

HENRY VILLARD'S friends say that he is getting reading for a long and perhaps permanent stay in Germany, and that as capitalists who are now visiting him some of the wonders of the world's fair and, incidentally, the wonders of America, he will close both his New York houses and give himself up with delight to the fascinations of music and the enjoyable spending of an income whose principal is snugly invested in American securities, which will stand as long as the treasury does. Mr. Villard is reputed to be worth some \$6,000,-

WEALTH does not bring contentment. And none gets what he axes; For, if he did, he'd want the earth, And growl about the taxes.

MORE TALK ABOUT MONEY

Both Great Parties Last Year Declared in Favor of the Double Standard.

Writer Pleads for Silver in the Name of the Majority of Mankind-Relative Production of the Two Metals Since 1600.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: The Republican national platform of 1892 contained this clause:

The American people, from tradition and in-terest, favor bimetallism, and the Republican party demands the use of gold and sliver as standard money, with such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals, The Democratic platform had the follow-

ng declaration: We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal or charge for mint-

Do not both these platforms distinctly declare the doctrine of bimetallism? They each declare in favor of both gold and silver as "standard money." The Democratic platform is for the comage of both gold and silver without discrimination against either metal. This is an unqualified declaration for free coinage of both gold and silver. The Republican declaration is equally explicit for both metals. What is meant by the phrase "gold and silver as standard money," which is found in precisely the same words in both platforms! Does it not mean, and was it not intended to convey the idea, that values should be measured, not by a gold stand-

ard, but by a bimetallic standard? If both parties now abandon their platforms on this subject, and adopt the single gold standard doctrine, it will be the most shameless and barefaced apostasy to be found in the history of politics in this or any other country. And who can assign an honest reason for so sudden and radical e in the views of leading cians! A little over a year ago the Democratic national convention, without a dissenting vote, adopted the doctrine of absolute free coinage of both gold and silver. To-day the whole party is ready to follow Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Henderson into the Wall-street camp. Who can explain the mystery? For it is a mystery. as great as any that ever presented itself in the political world, unless the disposition of many leading Republicans to do the same thing is a greater one. But, whatever the would-be leaders of either party may do l have little doubt the rank and file of the Republican party, who are intelligent and fair-minded men, will stand together on the declaration that "the American people, from tradition and interest, favor bimetal-18m," and will "demand the use of both gold and silver as standard meney." subsidiary money-not token money; but money with which to measure value and pay debts. P. S. KENNEDY.

Wants a Double Standard.

Some years since, if my memory serves

Do the Editor of the Indianapolla Journal:

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., July 22.

me right, I read in the report of the silver committee that fifteen nations had the gold and 120 nations the silver standard, or gold and silver combined-in all 135 nations. On examining this question I found fifteen gold and 138 silver nations. Conceding this to be approximately correct. it is seen that it reduces itself into a question affecting fifteen countries on one side and 133 on the other. Animated by the idea that the greatest good to the greatest titled to more consideration than fifteen nations. It is probably true that some of the gold nations are among the leading nations of the world, and while that metal is their standard, they have large quantities of subsidiary coins and could not get along without it; also paper, and, as a fact, all of the 148 nations use silver more or less. Silver and gold have been the money of centuries, and is there any solid reason why they shall not continue such! At different times, and among difierent peoples, leather, iron, sea shells, bank bills, notes, bonds, checks, drafts, bills of exchange, copper, platina, nickle, brass, silver and gold, have been used as money in the exchange of commodities and in the payment of debts. Does it not follow, therefore, that law, if you please the fiat of law, whether impressed upon leather, paper or metals, makes it the token and the thing which pave debts and which we call money? This must be so, for law can monetize or demonetize at any time. And the gold men are now asking Congress to demonetize silver, because they say it has fallen in value, and that it fluctuates in value. Well, are not all things transitory and fluctuating! Gold fluctuates in value, as it is plenty or scarce in a given locality. Sometimes it is worth more and sometimes less than silver, but all the world over, in all ages, and among all people, silver has shown its shining face to more people than gold ever did, and these two metals have come down side by as money. is there any one who can demonstrate that there is gold enough to meet the wants of the fifteen nations, to say nothing of the 148 nations! Only fifteen nations have been able to adopt a gold standard. with all the aid silver, bank bills, notes, drafts and bills of exchange could give them. And this standard has been brought about by schemes, combines and balances of trade, which draw gold from one country to another, causing stringencies, panics and bankruptcies in those countries from which the gold has been drained.

Now, if silver could all the time have been recognized as a debt-paying factor and as legitimate money as gold, such panics would not have occurred, as silver is circulating among the millions, while gold circulates among the thousands, and silver cannot be so readily gathered and trans-ported. When a gold scarcity sets in, if gold be the only standard, silver will not be accepted in payment of debts or in general trade; silver declines in value, and the holder of silver safters all the loss, to the extent of the discount, while the holder of gold reaps a rich reward, without toil or merit, and he grows rich. while the toiler and the real producer of wealth grows poorer. Are the working people, or the people in general, any better off in gold-standard countries than they are in the United States, which is a bimetallic or double-standard country? I think no well-informed person will question the fact that the people of the United States are the freest, best fed, best clothed. best housed and most flourishing people of any age or clime in the world, and we have for years had the best currency, made up of gold and silver, brass, platina, nickel, bank bills, treasury notes, gold and silver certificates, and would it not be a sad calamity if we suffered the fifteen nations to arrest the prosperity and bankrupt thousands in the other 133 nations? Should silver be put on a parity with gold, or so near as a par could be established between metals that are always fluctuating, the 148 nations of the world could not be plundered and made poorer while the gold people

Mr. P. S. Kennedy has shown that silver was once 6 per cent, more valuable than gold, and more gold had to be put into gold coin to make it as valuable as silver. This fact should take the delusion out of the mind that gold, somehow or some way, had some intrinsic or mysterious alchemy, making it more valuable than silver. Such persons are now demanding to have more silver put into the dollar, so it shall reach the artificial value of gold, which once was below that of silver. The very fact that they are asking this shows that silver can be put on a par with gold, and that fact is an irrefutable argument for a double

grow richer.

But, above all other considerations is the great fact that 148 nations have rights above fifteen. The other great fact is that soon as he has shown some of the German | silver is the money of the masses, and gold of the rich. All legislation should be for the greatest good of the greatest number. Let a ratio be established between silver and gold that a majority of the 148 nations will accept, and then panies from scarcity of gold will not come, and the bulk of mankind can look for a common prosperity, depending on their own industry, thrift and economy. If we stand fast for silver and gold, the 133 nations will back us. We only sell 10 per cent, of our products, and, if we only thought so, we could flourish if a catacly sin of nature should sink Europe, Asia and Africa under the oceans, and why should a | of them entering the group and indicting a great nation, for 10 per cent of trade, | mortal wound.

tremble because fifteen nations are trying to enrich themselves to the detriment of

148 nations! I would not be so presuming as to direct the able and wise men of this country just how to solve this problem, but I feel that it must be done with both metals. It may be that to repeal a part of the Sherman silver act would be policy, to conciliate the gold men, but the people and the world should know that the great republic is

with the majority of nations. We have never, in my recollection, had a better currency than the United States bank bills, based on gold and silver, which Andrew Jackson struck down for State banks, and the Democratic party seems now to be advancing a policy, in the repeal of the tax on State banks, as pernicious and as destructive as Jackson's. This is a conflict reaching across the globe and affecting all nations, and let us, as the richest, most enlightened, and most powerful, but our foot down and say we are for the mass of mankind, and for the double D. C. CHIPMAN. standard.

ANDERSON, Ind., July 22.

Relative Production of Gold and Silver.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journals Your estimate of the relative production of gold and silver since 1851, as published recently, is not correct. Mulhall is recognized the world over as a reliable statisticion. The following, taken from his Dictionary of Statistics, is his estimate of the world's relative production of gold and

silver since 1600: Tone of Silver of Gold. 1600-20..... 1700-20..... 32.2 1821-40..... 1841-60..... 1871-80..... 1883-84.....

You will observe from the above table that there has been no increase in the relative production of silver since 1871 to cause the widening of the market ratio between the two metals, while it is thoroughly established by the experience of nations that the slightest discrimination against either, as to monetary uses and equal rights of mintage, will cause the favored metal to appreciate in relative value. Gold has not only appreciated in its relative value to silver 56 per cent, since 1873, but has appreciated to the same extent when compared to wheat, cotton, wool, all other metals, and real estate ontside of our cities. The economic effect of the appreciation of the standard is a decline of prices to the extent of the appreciation. The change in such cases is in the standard by which property is measured, and not in the property. The widening of the ratio between gold and silver was caused by wicked and criminal legislation, and if we will undo this bad legislation and restore silver to its rightful place in our monetary system the parity of the two metals will he restored. We have experimented with this British gold standard for twenty years, and it has been adding to the weight of our taxes and debts every year, despoiling this Nation of hundreds of millions of dellars, and has brought us face to face with a monetary crisis. Have we not tried John Sherman's financial experiment long enough? Is it not time to return to the bimetalic system of our fathers? ISAAC B. MORRIS.

RICHMOND, Ind., July 22.

The table to which the writer refers ison page 308 of "Mulhali's Dictionary of Statietics." In the introduction to the figures above quoted it is stated that it is made from the figures in a table preceding it. which is the official estimate of the mint officers of the United States of the production of gold and silver in this country. which are as follows:

1845-50..... 5,200,000 1851-60......28,500,000 1861-70......24,700,000 500.000 80,000,000 1871-80......20,500,000 310,000,000

It is very evident that the figures which the correspondent gives are not taken from the above or from Soetbeer's table of the gold and silver production of the world, on page 306, for the following periods:

of Gold. Silver. 1851-60.....2,018 1861-70......1,885 12,201 22,347 1871-80.....1,712 13.0 1881-88...........1,067

Mulhall gives the estimates of several other authorities, all of which, year by year, show that while the annual output of gold has remained about the same for twenty years, that of sliver has enormously increased during that period. In view of these facts and the very puzzling introduction to the figures quoted by our correspondent, the figures he quotes are of no value. It is the case of a dozen explicit authorities against a seeming deduction from estimates from which no such deduction can be made. It can only be explained on the ground that in collecting statistics Mr. Mulhall has accepted the figures made by some person who has undertaken to prove, against all authorities, that the output of silver has not increased. Mr. Mulhall's explanation of these figures would be a copy of Mulhall before him, why did he catch upon those indefinite proportions and pass by the estimates of the best authorities in Europe and this country !- ED.

THUNDERSTORMS.

Data Gathered at the Weather Office in 1892 Not Sufficient to Forecast.

WASHINGTON, July 23. - Desiring to have a practical study of thunderstorms made during the summer of 1892 to determine the feasibility of making thunderstorm forecasts and to obtain a better knowledge of their characteristics. Prof. Harrington. chief of the Weather Bureau, began preparations in April of that year for systematic work in this line by issuing a circular to selected stations, together with a supply of record cards on which reports of storms in the respective localities should be made. The data have been compiled from a large number of these reports, and have been condensed from separate State charts into one general chart, and a builetin based thereon has been published. In regard to heat thunderstorms, the bulletin says it is found that two distinct thunderstorm belts may traverse the same territory, but that the second storm does not appear to hold its force to the same extent after it reaches the territory which has been covered by a previous storm on the same date. This was well defined in the thunderstorm beit of June 6. While there is no infailible rule to be laid down for forecasting thunderstorms from the daily weather charts, yet certain conditions indicate the development of a thunderstorm belt, which generally follows during the season. Nearly 90 per cent, of the thunderstorms occurred in the belt covered by the isobar of thirty inches and at or near the isotherm of seventy degrees. In heated terms thunderstorms may be looked for along the line of change in pressure (30:91 inches) and where the temperature during the afternoon continues high. These storms are more hable to occur the day after the maximum temperature heat has passed. Professor Harrington says he is of the opinion that the time has not yet come for more definite forecasts than are given at present.

CHICAGO SUNDAY MURDER.

Teamster Fatally Shot for Trying to Whip Another Men's Little Boy.

pecial to the Indianapolis Journal CHICAGO, July 23.-Charles Ashun, teamster, was shot and fatally wounded at noon to-day by George Virsine, at the latter's residence, \$47 Twenty-sixth street. Ashun attempted to chastise one of Virsine's children, and Mrs. Virsine interfering he knocked her down. Virsine came to his wife's assistance and was also knocked down by Ashun. Virsine, on regaining his feet rushed into his house, secured a revolver and fired three shots at Ashun, one